

Don't Be Too Critical When Some People Insist on Chewing the Rag For It Is the Only Exercise They Ever Take—Atchison Glob

FRANCIS KETCHAM CONFESSES HE SHOT AND KILLED WILLIAM COSTELLO

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT
Vt. State Library

Killing Followed a Quarrel Over Purchase of Liquor

Slayer Tells Local Officers of His Efforts to Conceal Crime and Attempt to Escape—Confession Obtained by Attorney E. C. Bennett, Deputy Nash and Officer Hurley at Salem Jail Where Ketcham is Serving a Sentence for Theft—Prisoner Has Served Sentences at Industrial School and House of Correction

Francis Ketcham, 21 years old, who has always lived in Bennington and who has served sentences at both the industrial school at Vergennes and the house of correction at Rutland, Friday afternoon confessed that he killed William Costello, whose dead body was found Saturday night near the Vermont Soldiers' home crossing. The confession was obtained at the jail at Salem, where Ketcham is serving a sentence of 90 days for stealing a buggy. The theft of the wagon was a part of Ketcham's plan to escape after the commission of the crime.

Ketcham's confession was obtained by Corporation Attorney E. C. Bennett, who has been assisting State's Attorney Frank C. Archibald in the investigation of the case. Deputy Sheriff John Nash and Officer Richard Hurley. News of Ketcham's arrest for the theft of the buggy was received here the first of the week, but it was not until after the inquest was postponed Thursday afternoon that certain facts were unearthed which the three men who obtained the confession believed might connect Ketcham with the crime.

The corporation attorney and the two officers left here about 11 o'clock in Mr. Bennett's car and arrived at Salem around 2 o'clock. They previously made some investigation at Cambridge to complete their knowledge of Ketcham's actions after he left Bennington Saturday night.

Ketcham was brought into the office of Sheriff Robert J. McClarty of Washington county and the three men began a grueling investigation. He was questioned first by one and then by another. Eventually some of his statements began to conflict. As he began to waver Mr. Bennett directed a new line of questions to the man regarding his own personality.

"You never harmed any living thing in your life when you were sober, did you?" inquired the corporation attorney.

"No, I never did."

"You never hurt any one unless you were drunk?"

"No."

"Then you must have been pretty drunk when you shot him?"

"Yes, I was."

Ketcham recovered his nerve to some extent after the admission and attempted to defend himself against the accusations of his inquisitors but they kept at him relentlessly and he soon gave up and told the complete story of the shooting.

As is almost always the case when a mysterious crime is finally solved, the details as given by Ketcham deviated into the circumstances and incidents that had previously been uncovered by the officers. Facts that had been learned concerning the shooting and which had previously seemed to be almost impossible complete the story of the crime in every particular.

Ketcham said that he was wandering about the streets of the village Saturday night calling at the different saloons at which he had a number of drinks. He first met Costello on

North street near the Hogan barber shop. Costello, who was posted wanted Ketcham to get a bottle of liquor, but the latter refused and an argument followed. Later the two men met at the corner of North and River streets and the argument was renewed. For a third time the men came together at the Columbian house at the corner of River and Depot streets the quarrel which was becoming more heated was renewed. Ketcham says that the word was passed which always means a fight and he invited Costello to go outside the village where there would be no interference and settle it. Costello agreed and the two walked directly to the trolley road crossing where the shooting took place.

During their journey to the crossing Ketcham says that the quarrel was suspended and that he gave Costello a drink from a half pint bottle. When near the watering trough and at the time the automobile in which the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bronson were riding passed over the road Ketcham fired his revolver in the air and one of the young women screamed. Asked why he discharged the weapon, Ketcham replied that he did it "just to frighten the girls."

Before proceeding from the watering trough Ketcham says that he threw out two empty shells from the revolver and filled the two chambers with cartridges.

At the crossing, Ketcham says, the quarrel was renewed, he drew the revolver and began shooting Costello. From the first shot fired the bullet must have been the one that struck the victim in the side of the neck. Costello screamed and threw his hands to the side of his face. The second bullet probably struck Costello behind the ear, penetrated the brain and caused his death. Costello fell and lay upon the ground. Ketcham says that he emptied his revolver at the head of the prostrate man.

When shot Costello fell upon his face and after emptying his weapon into his victim's head, Ketcham says that he turned over the body so that the face from which the blood was flowing from the wound caused by the first bullet was revealed.

According to Ketcham's story not over two minutes elapsed after the shooting before the 9 o'clock car from Bennington to North Bennington, 20 minutes late out of this village came in sight. In order to conceal the crime Ketcham says he laid down beside the body so that persons on the car would be unable to see the body on Costello's face. John Guidor, who has all along insisted that there were two men lying beside the track when the car passed. Ketcham's confession thus corroborates one of the strange features of the case that had been puzzling the officials ever since the crime was first discovered.

Leaving the body lying beside the track, Ketcham made his way back to the village over the same route traversed on his way to the scene of the crime. He walked over Depot street to River street where he turned the corner and walked toward North street. In front of the open lot fronting the Nicholas D. Cone livery stable he met Raymond Elwell who works for and lives with Carl H. Mattison, the owner of a farm just northwest of the village of South Shaftsbury. Ketcham had been working for Clarence Chandler recently and arranged with Elwell to take him home. Ketcham said he would pay Elwell \$2.50 for the transportation. He had only 50 cents which he gave to Elwell but said that he would pay the balance out of the next week's wages.

From the livery stable they rode over Depot street to North, turned the corner of Main street and stopped at J. C. Jensen's tailor shop where Elwell had a suit of clothes. Ketcham went into the tailor shop and returned with the suit which was placed in the buggy. The two then went to the home on Park street of Robert Hill, Elwell's step-father, where Elwell went to leave a rifle. While Elwell was in the house Ketcham drove away with the rifle.

From Hill's home on Park street, Ketcham said that he drove directly to Chickencoop Inn on the road to Hoosick Falls. He stopped at the road

house and visited for a few minutes with the proprietor, Eugene Hathaway. Proceeding toward Cambridge Ketcham says that he stopped at one of the three farms owned by Frank Fraser and stole a buggy from one of the barns. There was a damaged wheel on the wagon he had taken from Elwell and he wanted a better vehicle. He left Elwell's buggy at the barn.

Monday Ketcham traded horses with a trader who works in that section of the country. He swapped a fairly good horse for a small mustang and gave in boot Elwell's suit of clothes that had been carried away from the Jensen tailor shop. One of the reasons for the exchange of horses may have been the fact that the animal owned by Elwell had in some manner cut one of its legs soon after Ketcham drove out of Bennington. The horse was bleeding considerably when Ketcham stopped at the Chickencoop Inn.

Ketcham was soon arrested for the theft of the buggy from Mr. Fraser. He was given a hearing and sentenced to three months in jail. The justice before whom the hearing was held said that he would give the thief three months, six months or a year, as Mr. Fraser thought Ketcham deserved. The owner of the buggy said three months was satisfactory to him and the sentence was made accordingly.

The trader, whose name is said to be Center, disposed of Elwell's horse soon after the trade was made with Ketcham and has not yet been located. The suit of clothes, however, has been recovered.

News of Ketcham's arrest and conviction were reported while the inquest was in progress. The fact that there was blood on the wagon which was left by Ketcham at Fraser's barn, and which it later developed came from the wound in the horse's leg, and that a revolver was found in Ketcham's possession when arrested were suspicious circumstances that led to some investigation. The officers, however, were not much impressed with these developments and it was not until after the suspension of the inquest Thursday afternoon that new developments pointed in the direction of Ketcham, the testimony of persons who saw Costello on Depot street and also sitting on the steps of the Columbian house after 9 o'clock. This was proof that Costello must have returned over Depot street after going to the house of Victor Young on County street instead of going directly to the crossing where he was killed as had all along been the supposition. This fact made it more plausible in the minds of the officers that Ketcham may have been concerned in the crime and led to the trip to Cambridge with its conclusive results.

Deputy Sheriff Nash and Officer Hurley ever since the commission of the crime had urged State's Attorney Archibald not to turn the investigation over to men from a detective agency. These two officers insisted that the slayer of Costello would eventually be captured without outside assistance and their conviction has been realized. Both men have previously demonstrated that they possess a peculiar instinct necessary in a successful trailer of criminals and to them is due the larger amount of credit in fixing the crime upon Ketcham.

All three men state that the "breaking" of Ketcham was a gruesome performance. After the confessed slayer broke down his recital of the crime was characterized by a cold blooded attitude that made the officers shiver. Ketcham said that Costello hit him once on the chest and that he returned two blows himself before drawing the revolver. One of the last questions asked him was, "You wanted to be sure you had killed this man, did you?" "Yes," Ketcham replied, "I wanted to be sure he was dead."

The revolver with which the crime was committed is a cheap Iver Johnson weapon of .32-caliber center fire double action pattern. The empty shells found at the soldiers' home watering trough the morning after the crime fitted the chambers. Ketcham said he bought the revolver, which was considerably rusted, from John Lane of Shaftsbury six weeks ago. Friday afternoon he purchased 25 cartridges for the revolver at the Griswold store.

When Ketcham's confession had progressed to a point that convinced Corporation Attorney Bennett that the guilty man had been located, a telephone message was sent State's Attorney Frank C. Archibald of Manchester who left immediately by automobile for Salem. In the mean time Mr. Bennett had secured a stenographer and as soon as the state's attorney arrived the record and official confession was taken. It is probable that Ketcham will remain at the Salem jail for the present and may not be brought to Bennington until December to go before a special session of the grand jury.

Ketcham is a slightly built man of about five feet and seven inches in height with sharp features and rather expressive eyes.

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MACKENSEN SAYS ROUMANIANS ARE OUTFLANKED

Berlin Reports Roumanians and Russians Beaten

BUCHAREST DOES NOT ADMIT

Fierce Fighting Continues Along the Somme Where Allies Are Pushing Slowly Forward.

London, Sept. 24.—The tide of the great battle in the Rumanian province of Dobrudja has again turned, this time in favor of the central powers, according to Berlin claims. Field Marshal von Mackensen has succeeded in breaking the Rumanian war office reports, executing an encircling movement which compelled the entente forces to retreat in disorder.

An official announcement from Bucharest Thursday night declared that the battle which had been in progress for six days had ended on Wednesday with the defeat of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, who were retiring southward, burning villages as they went. If the German victory turns out to be a decisive one the situation promises to develop seriously for the Rumanians and Russians, who have been fighting to protect the railway running from Constantza on the Black sea, to Tchernavoda on the Danube.

The battle was fought not more than 20 miles south of the railway at stake, and its loss would mean the cutting of the convenient water route of communication between Russia and Rumania by way of the port of Constantza. Through Tchernavoda, in addition, lies the route to interior Rumania over the only bridge spanning the Danube along the entire Dobrudja front.

The Rumanians do not admit defeat. The following official communication was issued at Bucharest yesterday: "On the north and northwest fronts, there were unimportant engagements. We took 140 prisoners and two machine guns. On the south front, in Dobrudja the enemy has stopped his retreat and is fortifying himself. We put to flight some units from the enemy's right flank."

COLLECTIVE BUYING

Washington County Farm Agent Also Recommends Soy Beans and Alfalfa

F. H. Abbott, agricultural agent of Washington county, is urging members of the county farm bureau association to enlist new members. "There are nearly 3,500 farmers in the county," says Mr. Abbott, "and each one of them should be a member of the association."

Mr. Abbott says a great deal of money could have been saved by cooperative buying of feed and other supplies in August. Cottonseed, he says, is now \$3.75 a ton more than it was on August 5. Bran has risen in about the same proportion. A carload of cottonseed bought collectively would have meant a saving of \$119, he declares. "Cooperative buying by means of local groups of farmers is strongly urged; and as soon as the volume of business reaches a sufficient size, the several farmers' clubs might well combine into a county system, so as to make a still further saving by buying in larger quantities. The time has passed when the small purchaser who does business on a large scale."

The county agent is making arrangements to assist farmers who intend to go to the national dairy show in transportation. Mr. Abbott announces that there have been more than 180 acres of soy beans and corn planted in the county this summer.

The county agent calls attention to the fact that corn for ensilage should be cut at the glazing time. There is a considerable loss if the corn is cut before this state of maturity.

He urges the farmers of the county to join cow-testing associations and shows the advantage of them. He advises the farmers to put in their orders for winter rye seed at once, as the supply is short. The third cutting of alfalfa at George McFarland's gave a yield of about a ton to the acre making a total for the year of a little over 4 1/2 tons per acre.

HAS 45 FRESHMEN

Randolph School of Agriculture Begins 7th Year with 70 Students.

Randolph Center, Sept. 21.—The Vermont State School of Agriculture has opened for the seventh year with an enrollment of 45 students in the entering class, making a total of 70 in the school. In the first chapel greetings were given by the Rev. George Howe, the Rev. Fraser Metzger, the Rev. George Goodfellow, the Rev. James Tripp, N. L. Boyden and Prin. G. I. Green.

BOSTON BRAVES OUT

Lost Last Opportunity to Win National Pennant.

The results yesterday in the National league virtually eliminated Boston as a pennant contender. The Hub's representatives lost while Brooklyn and Philadelphia won and Boston now is 5 1/2 games behind the leaders—a margin practically impossible to overcome in the 17 games Stallings has yet to play. Brooklyn is 2 1/2 games ahead of Philadelphia. All three leaders won in the American league and their relative standing remained the same—Boston in first place 2 1/2 games ahead of Chicago, with Detroit in third place, three games behind the champions. Results and standings follow:

American League

Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, New York 3.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 6, Washington 5.

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	85	59	.590
Chicago	84	63	.571
Detroit	84	64	.568
New York	75	69	.521
St. Louis	76	72	.515
Cleveland	75	72	.510
Washington	71	72	.497
Philadelphia	82	111	.424

National League

New York 5, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.

Standing of the Club

Club	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	86	55	.610
Philadelphia	83	57	.593
Boston	78	58	.573
New York	76	62	.551
Pittsburgh	65	80	.448
Chicago	63	82	.435
St. Louis	60	85	.414
Cincinnati	57	89	.390

REDEEM REVENUE STAMPS

Documentary and Proprietary Stamps to Be Cashed by Government.

Burlington, Sept. 22.—Fred Whittemore, local deputy collector of internal revenue, returned to this city yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., where he attended a conference called by Seth W. Jones, chief of the collectors of the New Hampshire district, which includes Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. The conference was held for the purpose of familiarizing the collectors and deputy collectors with the new law which went into effect September 9 relative to the abolition of revenue stamps.

An announcement which will be met with pleasure by local retailers is that any revenue stamps which they now have on hand and for which they will have no further use are redeemable by the government. These, as has already been stated, are the documentary and proprietary stamps. Upon application to Mr. Whittemore he will furnish a form, which has to be filled out before a notary and then forwarded, with the revenue stamps, to the main office for this district at Portsmouth, whence it will be forwarded to Washington and a check sent back. Mr. Whittemore has made an arrangement with the local banks which will greatly facilitate this work. The banks will redeem any stamps held by their patrons and then a report will be made by them to the government officials, from whom they will receive a check covering the total amount. It is suggested by the deputy collector that the stamps be redeemed at once as there will, no doubt, be a limit placed upon the time during which they may be redeemed. The stamps on hand cannot be redeemed by postmasters from whom they may have been purchased, but the procedure must be through the banks or the form furnished by the deputy collector.

After January 1, 1917, local retailers of tobacco will not be required to pay the special tax which has previously been necessary. This special tax on retailers has amounted to \$4.89 per year, and after this year, for which the tax has already been paid, will not be required.

The stamping of still wines, champagne and other sparkling or artificial carbonated wines, liqueurs, cordials and other similar compounds, will eventually be done at their source of making which will relieve the local retailers from the bother. The retailers will, of course, have to stamp their stock now on hand, which has not been stamped by the manufacturer.

EGGS 75 CENTS A DOZEN

This Price Predicted by Secretary of State Board of Agriculture.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Fresh eggs will sell at 75 cents a dozen retail, in this state within a short time, Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture stated yesterday. This almost unprecedented price was inevitable, he said, because of the high price of poultry which has reduced the number of hens; low fertility of eggs laid last spring, which lessened the season's hatch, and higher prices of feed products and labor. Secretary Wheeler said storage supplies are not as plentiful as in former years and that the increase would affect this product.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont, fair tonight and Sunday, cooler Sunday.

BOYS DISCHARGED WITHOUT THEIR STATE PAY

Have Not Heard What is to Be Done About It

THEY EXPECT TO GET IT LATER

Company C Made Up of University of Vermont Boys Disbands After Three Month's Service.

Burlington, Sept. 22.—The 71 students, former members of C company and of the attached sanitary troops of the Vermont National guard, who arrived Wednesday morning at Fort Ethan Allen from Eagle Pass, Tex., were discharged this afternoon from the federal service, most of them leaving immediately for their homes. It was originally planned to discharge the boys at 9 o'clock in the morning but it was 3 in the afternoon before the final papers were signed and the men received their pay.

The guardsmen received their federal pay of \$15 a month for August and 21 days of September and most of them received several dollars additional, the unexpended portion of their clothing allowance which is 31 cents a day.

The student guardsmen have not yet received any of the state pay which the special session of the Legislature voted them. Whether or not the state will furnish them transportation from Fort Ethan Allen to their homes is also a mooted question. Transportation from their home stations to the mobilization camp was furnished the companies, which were not then in the federal service.

The balance of the Vermont troops who have been at the border left Eagle Pass Wednesday night and were expected to arrive at Fort Ethan Allen on Sunday, but it is not now thought that they will be here before Monday night or Tuesday morning, as the trip can hardly be made under five days.

Nearly all of the guardsmen who were discharged today will return on Wednesday to resume their studies at the University of Vermont.

CIGARS TO COST MORE

Higher Cost of Tobacco and Labor Saddled on Smokers.

New York, Sept. 23.—An increase in the price of cigars was announced yesterday by several manufacturers, and members of the tobacco trade said that advances would soon be general. Higher cost of raw material and better wages for cigar makers must be shared by the consumers, jobbers and retailers explained.

HOMEMADE MARSHMALLOWS.

How to Make These Delicious Sweets—meats in Your Kitchen.

If you wish pure, delicious marshmallows soak two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in ten tablespoonfuls of cold water until soft. Pour ten tablespoonfuls of boiling water over two cupfuls of sugar and boil until it makes a sirup which will form a thread when dropped from a spoon. Remove the sirup from the fire and stir into the softened gelatin. Let stand until cool, then add salt and flavoring and beat until it becomes stiff enough to hold its own shape. Pour the candy into granite pans dusted with powdered sugar and let stand in a cool place until set. Cut in cubes and roll in powdered sugar.

Chocolate marshmallows are made either by coating the plain marshmallows with melted, unsweetened chocolate or by adding melted chocolate to the marshmallow mixture before cooking. Chopped nuts or candied fruits may be stirred into the mixture after it has been removed from the fire. Instead of vanilla flavoring fruit juice may be used in place of part of the water. Marshmallows are dainty and attractive if rolled in grated coconut before being coated with sugar.

Industrial Co-operation.

So as to facilitate the handling of questions brought before the Des Moines (Ia.) chamber of commerce in its work, a new organization, to be known as the council of members, will be formed to begin active work in September. The council will be composed of 150 members of the chamber, and they will be selected from fifty groups, each representing an industry, into which the membership will be divided. Each group will elect three men, who will represent their constituents on the council. Matters taken up by the council will be discussed and thrashed out beforehand in the group to which it appertains, and it is planned to hold council meetings once each week to discuss public questions.

WALKOUT ORDERED OF UNION MEN IN NEW YORK

Date of Big Strike is Set for Ne Wednesday

CLAIM 600,000 WILL QUIT WORK

Mayor Mitchell's Appeal is Spurned Labor Leaders Who Order the Walkout.

New York, Sept. 23.—Announcement that a sweeping sympathetic strike involving 600,000 men and women allied with trade unions is greater New York and Westchester county will begin on Wednesday morning made by Hugh Frayne, state organizer for the American federation of labor at the close late yesterday of a conference of about 60 union leaders.

Repeated threats of a great general strike to help the striking street employees caused all branches of the city government charged with forcing the laws to prepare yesterday for outbreaks of mob violence. Mayor Mitchell's notice that he stood ready to invoke all the civil and military power at his command to suppress disorder, was followed by greater vice activity and a warning that sons convicted of engaging in riots would receive heavy punishment. Crossed surface lines, where a strike Thursday night were not mol. The lines were under heavy guard. The early morning bombardments of elevated trains were summed, however, strike sympathizers lurking on rooftops throwing bricks and bottles, which shattered car windows. Several passengers were injured in 16 attacks reported by police.

The plan announced Thursday by Mr. J. Regan of the state board of arbitration and mediation to enforce arbitration, was temporarily abandoned yesterday and the hearings which announced would be held Monday were postponed. The question will be taken up, it was announced at a meeting of the state industrial commission on Tuesday.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of Interborough rapid transit company, and the New York railways company repeated his determination not to meet representatives of the strikers. "If I did so the loyal members of the Interborough brotherhood would have good cause to strike," he said.

Following is a partial list of unions involved in the call for a pension of work: Milk handlers, tenders, waiters, beer brewers, wreckers, musicians, barbers, makers, women's garment cutters, per handiers, pipe caulkers and men, painters, plumbers, neck cutters, furriers, cloak makers, a gamated lithographers, cap makers, stationary engineers, carpenters, crators, leather goods workers, packers, united hatters, cooper, carpenters, printers, cooks, cloak workers, web pressmen, keepers, stenographers and accountants, sandalmakers, teamsters, nymen tailors, pipe cutters, the cal spotlight workers.

VILLA'S CHIHUAHUA RAID

Gen. Bell Convinced His Information is Correct.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 23.—Brigadier General Bell, commanding the El Paso district, said at El Paso, yesterday that his information concerning Villa's Hidalgo day attack on Chihuahua City was obtained "several most reliable sources." While he did not divulge his source of intelligence, he said he had reason to believe that his report was based on border run and not based on border run. Gen. Bell refused to comment on Trevino's statement.

However, Gen. Bell said he had received additional information to support his original report. New information indicated, asserted, that not only did the Vas seize a quantity of arms and munition, but also valuable silver. Bell pointed out that in none of reports did he say that Villa had joined by 1000 to 1500 soldiers the Carranza garrison, but that he learned he was joined by approximately that number, many of them residents of Chihuahua City.

Gen. Funston said at San Antonio, yesterday he placed full credit in the report of Villa's attack on Chihuahua City sent to the war department by Brig-Gen George Bell, and given out for publication today. He said he had been informed that Gen. Bell's information gained from reliable persons who came to El Paso directly from Chihuahua City immediately after battle.

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